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1927

HARLAN P. KELSEY, *Kelsey-Highlands Nursery*
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

*Rhododendrons and Azaleas—Carolina Mountain
Flowers—Specimen Evergreens—Rare Plants*



Mass of CATAWBA RHODODENDRON (*R. catawbiense*) in its Native Haunts in the High Carolina Mountains. Noted for its Rich Color and Extreme Hardiness.

"Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test"



Photo by Herbert W. Gleason, Boston

AZALEA ARBORESCENS, (Sweet Azalea)

For description and prices, see page 20.

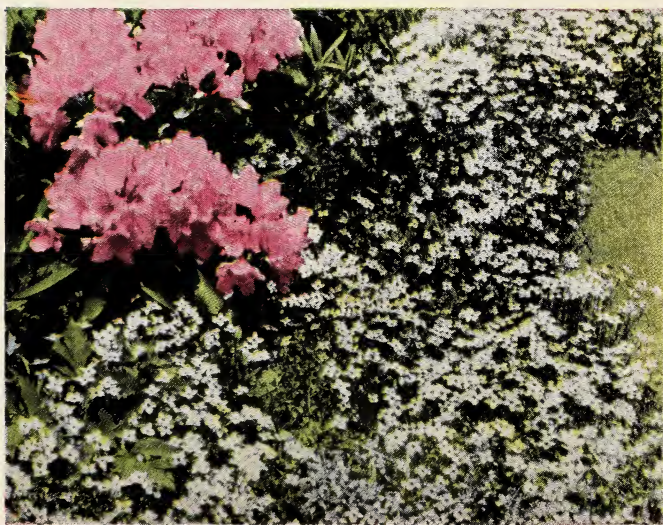


Photo by Plateau Studios, Asheville, N. C.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON AND BLUETS (Houstonia)

For description and prices, see page 18.



Photo Compliments of the Arnold Arboretum and E. H. Wilson

COTONEASTER BULLATA FLORIBUNDA

For description and prices, see page 22.



Photo Compliments of the Arnold Arboretum and E. H. Wilson

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS, BEAUTYBUSH

Two Rare and Beautiful Introductions from the Arnold Arboretum
For description and prices, see page 26.

"The Most Beautiful American Conifer"



© 1923 by Harlan P. Kelsey. Photo by Harlan P. Kelsey at Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CAROLINA HEMLOCK (*Tsuga caroliniana*)

Its dense, dark foliage, sweeping semi-pendulous branches and eventually pyramidal form combine to give a charm not found in any other evergreen known to cultivation. Kelsey-Highlands Nursery has thousands of Specimen trees from 2 ft. to 6 ft. for the most discriminating buyers. For full description and prices, see page 14.

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

Hardy Native American Plants and Specimen Evergreens are Specialties at Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, backed by over thirty years' experience. Many of our choicest American ornamentals have been introduced to cultivation by me, including *Carolina Hemlock*, *Azalea vaseyi*, *Rhododendron carolinianum*, *Lilium grayi*, *Shortia galacifolia*, *Robinia kelseyi*, *Rhododendron catawbiense compacta*, and many others.

Shipping Season begins in Spring, when frost leaves the ground, usually March 15 to June 1st. August planting of Specimen Evergreens—Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Leucothoes, Conifers and many Bulbs and Herbaceous Plants—has proved most successful, general stock going out again from September to December.

Shipping Instructions should be given, otherwise I use my best judgment, but assume no risk. All shipments travel at purchaser's risk and carriers must be held liable for any damage in transit. All stock becomes the property of the purchaser on delivery to transportation company or carrier.

Claims for errors must be made on receipt of goods. If there is any mistake or fault on my part it will be gladly rectified.

Truck Delivery. Where the size of order warrants, there are distinct advantages in auto-truck delivery for distances up to 30 to 50 miles, and we have made large deliveries up to 200 miles. Stock arrives quickly and when wanted, and is delivered fresh on the grounds, saving local trucking and unpacking. Charges are made according to size of truck and distance traveled.

Prices are made to fit the quality of the stock sent out. Discriminating buyers now realize that the greatest value of nursery stock is underground. Frequent transplanting and handling specimens with adequate burlapped balls, means success and quick results. It costs more, but it is the fixed policy of the Kelsey-Highlands Nursery, and "cheap" stock will not be handled or sent out. The best is always the cheapest.

Special Selection. Stock *specially selected* at Nursery or ordered by mail will be charged at advance prices to fit the value of stock selected. The prices in this catalog cover the average good grades as they run in the nursery row.

Packing Charges. At prices printed in this catalog, boxing, balling or burlapping is free, except where small sizes or deciduous stock is balled and burlapped by special request. In such cases a charge to cover cost is made as follows:

Burlapping Charges—	Each
Small sizes.....	\$0.15
2 to 3 ft. clumps and trees.....	.20
3 to 4 ft. clumps and trees.....	.25
4 to 6 ft. clumps and trees.....	.35
6 to 8 ft. clumps and trees.....	.50

Larger sizes at corresponding rates.

On order to the Trade, packing cost and B. & B. is always charged.

Larger sizes are billed in proportion. Where large evergreens are shipped on "platforms," a suitable charge will be made to cover cost.

Quarantine. The Federal Horticultural Board has proclaimed a practically complete embargo on all Foreign Trees and Shrubs and most Herbaceous Plants. Americans are now learning that our Native Trees and Plants are hardier, freer from disease, more permanent, and far more beautiful and "fitting" in our landscapes and home grounds than exotic material. Still the best exotics can and now will be grown in America for Americans. We are growing them by thousands.

PLANT INSURANCE: No guarantee—expressed or implied—is made that stock will grow, whether planted by us or not. As we have no control over after-treatment or weather conditions, the purchaser must assume all risks after stock leaves our Nursery in good condition. On request, we insure stock for a specified period at a rate covering estimated hazard.

TERMS. Cash or satisfactory reference from unknown customers. All accounts are due the first of each month, unless by special arrangement. Five at 10 rate, 50 at 100 rate, 500 at 1,000 rate. 5 per cent discount may be deducted when cash accompanies order. When not taken, extra plants will be sent to cover such discount.

All prices subject to change with the market.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery

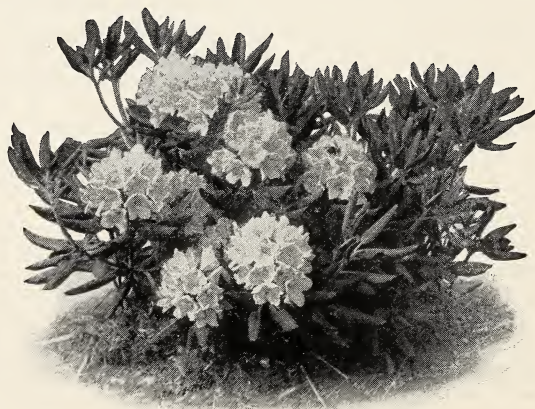
Salem, Mass.

Visitors Welcome!

HOW TO REACH KELSEY-HIGHLANDS NURSERY

Kelsey-Highlands Nursery is located at East Boxford, Massachusetts, 24 miles north of Boston, at Boxford Station, Georgetown Branch, B. & M. R. R.

It is readily reached by good automobile roads from any part of New England. From Boston 28 miles, take either Newburyport Turnpike turning West at Topsfield, or Reading Turnpike turning East at North Andover. Other distances are Salem, 13 miles; Lawrence, 11 miles; Haverhill, 9 miles; Newburyport, 10 miles; Manchester, 13 miles; Ipswich, 9 miles; Lowell, 20 miles.



The KELSEY CATAWBA RHODODENDRON
Discovered and Introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey

Evergreens and Conifers

THE best landscape effects are generally to be had by a judicious use of both evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs, in various combinations. Solid forest plantings of either Evergreens or Hardwood Deciduous Trees, however, are often desirable in special situations.

I would particularly warn against the solid evergreen "base plantings" around dwellings, so frequently seen of late, and especially where large-growing conifers are used. The somewhat pleasing effect of the first few seasons is dearly paid for when the taller growing trees become thin, leggy and worthless (from overcrowding) and everything must be ripped up and the space replanted. Of course such procedure is doubly profitable to the Nurseryman—if you can trust him the second time!

Evergreens like all plants *must have room to develop* and no planting should be made without a knowledge and consideration of the *eventual* sizes and habits of the material used.

Note.—The heights given are those reached by the trees and shrubs under most favorable conditions or in their native habitat. In cultivation the heights will usually be much less.

"Standardized Plant Names" is authority for all names used in this catalog

ABIES, Fir.	Each	10	100
concolor, White Fir.			
Tree to 120 feet tall. Hardy in southern Canada. Bluish-green leaves and handsome pyramidal growth. One of the most successful of American Firs for cultivation, withstanding heat and drought well. Makes a magnificent lawn specimen.			
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.50	40.50	
2-3 ft.	7.00	63.00	
3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00	
4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00	
Extra Specimens, 8-20 ft.,	\$16.00 to \$150.00 each		
fraseri, Fraser Fir.			
Tree to 60 feet tall. A fine species of "Balsam" Fir from the Carolina Mountains, very superior to the Northern Balsam Fir.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	
Extra Specimens, 12-14 ft.,	\$15.00 to \$50.00 each		
homolepis (brachyphylla), Nikko Fir.			
Tree to 120 feet tall. Very hardy and is proving one of the most satisfactory and ornamental Firs at the Arnold Arboretum. A broad pyramidal tree, densely branched to the ground, with dark green lustrous foliage.			
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
3-4 ft.	9.00	81.00	
veitchi, Veitch Fir.			
Tree to 80 feet tall. One of the very best Firs of broad pyramidal habit almost equalling White Fir in beauty. Very hardy.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Extra Specimens, 7-20 ft.,	\$15.00 to \$100.00 each		
ANDROMEDA polifolia. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS uvaursi. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)			
CHAMAECYPARIS, Cypress and Retinospora.			
obtusa, Hinoki Cypress.			
Tree to 120 feet tall in Japan; rarely over 30 feet in cultivation. Very handsome with dark green lustrous foliage, very dense, Japanesey effect.			
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

CHAMAECYPARIS, Continued

Each 10 100

pisifera, Sawara Retinospora.

Tree to 100 feet, probably not over 40 feet in cultivation. One of the best and hardiest of the Retinosporas.

12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	204.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	

pisifera filifera, Thread Retinospora.

Branches thread-like, gracefully pendulous, rarely reaching 25 feet.

18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
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pisifera plumosa, Plume Retinospora.

Dense conical habit, reaching perhaps 20 feet. Foliage and branchlets giving feathery appearance.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
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pisifera squarrosa, Moss Retinospora.

Densely branched bushy tree or shrub with spreading feathery branchlets.

Silvery foliage.	12-18 in.	2.50	22.50
	18-24 in.	4.00	36.00

CHAMAEDAPHNE calyculata. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

DAPHNE cneorum. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

JUNIPERUS, Juniper, Redcedar and Savin.

chinensis pfitzeriana, Pfitzer Juniper.

Broad pyramid with horizontally spreading branches. Grayish-green. One of the best dwarf forms.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

chinensis sargentii, Sargent Juniper.

Introduced by Arnold Arboretum. "The originals here are now dense mats of bright green foliage, 10 feet across and only a few inches high."

12-18 in.	6.00	54.00	
18-24 in.	8.00	72.00	

communis depressa, Prostrate Juniper.

Rarely exceeds 4 feet in height. The beautiful New England type and the best of ground covers. Very hardy and thrives in light or heavy soils.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	2.75	24.60	221.00
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50	282.00

excelsa, Greek Juniper.

Columnar habit and glaucous foliage.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
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sabina, Savin.

Spreading or procumbent shrub rarely with erect stem to 10 feet. Fine for rock work and dwarf plantings.

9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.25	21.00	195.00

sabina tamariscifolia, Tamarix Savin.

Usually prostrate becoming 3-6 ft. in diameter. Bluish-green foliage. One of the most beautiful of all the Junipers.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	

virginiana, Redcedar.

Tree to 100 feet tall with many forms from narrow columnar to broadly conical. Our hardy New England type is far superior to the western and southern forms.

18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	
6-7 ft.	9.00	81.00	
7-8 ft.	11.00	99.00	
8-9 ft.	14.00	126.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

JUNIPERUS, Continued

<i>virginiana</i> , Redcedar.	Each	10	100
9-10 ft.	18.00	162.00	
10-12 ft.	24.00	216.00	
12-14 ft.	30.00	270.00	
14-16 ft.	40.00	360.00	

virginiana glauca, Silver Redcedar.

Form with steel-blue foliage.

2½-3 ft.	6.00	54.00
3-3½ ft.	8.00	72.00

virginiana keteleeri.

Perhaps reaching 20 feet. Compact pyramidal form with ascending branches and dark green scale-like foliage.

2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00
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KALMIA. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

LEUCOTHOE catesbaei. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

PICEA, Spruce.

canadensis (*alba*; *P. glauca*), White Spruce.

Tree to 60 or 70, rarely to 120 feet tall. Very hardy and beautiful ornamental species of dense habit, with light bluish-green foliage, particularly suitable for shore planting.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00

Larger Specimens up to \$50.00 each

canadensis albertiana, Alberta (*Black Hills*) Spruce.

Compact pyramidal form from Wyoming and Montana. Dark green foliage.

9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
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canadensis caerulea, Silver White Spruce.

Fine variety with silvery-white leaves.

8-10 ft.	20.00
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Dwarf Alberta Spruce.

Very dwarf conical form of Alberta Spruce.

9-12 in.	3.50	31.50
12-18 in.	5.00	45.00
18-24 in.	15.00	

englemanni, Engelmann Spruce.

Tree to 150 feet tall, with slender spreading branches in closely arranged whorles, forming a dense and narrow pyramid. Leaves bluish-green to steel-blue; flowers purple. Very ornamental tree.

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	

excelsa, Norway Spruce.

Tree to 150 feet tall. Spreading branches and usually pendulous branchlets. Handsome tree of rapid growth.

9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.00	54.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00

koyamai, Koyamai Spruce.

Narrow pyramidal tree to 60 feet tall. Native of Japan, introduced in 1914 by E. H. Wilson to the Arnold Arboretum, where it has proved hardy. One of the best new Conifers.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	

omorika, Serbian Spruce.

Perhaps the finest species for Northern latitudes, reaching 50-60 ft. in cultivation. Forms a narrow pyramidal head.

1½-2 ft.	6.00	54.00
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orientalis, Oriental Spruce.

Tree to 100 feet or more. Flowers carmine and very beautiful. A graceful Spruce with dark, glossy foliage of slow growth and therefore valuable for small gardens.

3-4 ft.	8.00
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pungens, Green Colorado Spruce.

Tree 80-100 feet or more. Handsome tree of symmetrical habit with light-colored foliage. Very popular as a lawn tree and for dry climates. One of the best of all Spruces.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
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Extra Specimens, 9-18 ft., up to \$75.00 each

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PICEA, Continued

Each 10 100

pungens kosteri, Koster Blue Spruce.

These are true Koster variety and perfect specimens in every respect. Very bluish-white foliage and pendulous branches.

8-9 ft.	75.00	675.00
9-10 ft.	90.00	810.00
10-12 ft.	120.00	1080.00
12-14 ft.	150.00	
14-16 ft.	175.00	

pungens glauca, Blue Colorado Spruce.

Selected from seedling types but not grafted. Bluish-white foliage.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Extra Specimens, 7-18 ft., up to \$125.00 each			

PIERIS. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

PINUS, Pine.

banksiana, Jack Pine.

Tree to 70 feet, usually much lower. The hardiest of American Pines. Very valuable for planting on dry and sandy soil; picturesque growth.

12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00

cembra, Swiss Stone Pine.

In cultivation rarely over 25 feet high. Very handsome hardy Pine of symmetrical dense habit and slow growth. White Pine Group.

12-18 in.	1.75	15.00
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densiflora, Japanese Red Pine.

Tree to 100 feet tall, in cultivation much less. Handsome ornamental Japanese Pine of rapid growth when young, very picturesque when older.

3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00
5-6 ft.	4.00	

flexilis, Limber Pine.

Tree to 50 feet or over. A hardy, usually low Pine with spreading branches densely clothed with dark green leaves. Adapted for planting on rocky slopes.

White Pine Group.	3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00
	4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00
	5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00

jeffreyi, Jeffrey Pine.

Tree to 120 feet or more, much less under cultivation. A distinct and ornamental Pine remarkable for its long leaves; very hardy.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	

koraiensis, Korean Pine.

Pyramidal tree to 100 feet tall. Of slow growth; one of the best hardy Pines for small gardens. White Pine Group.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	

massoniana.

Tree to 80 feet tall. Rare Chinese species.

9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00

montana, Swiss Mountain Pine.

Very variable in habit; usually low, often prostrate shrub, sometimes pyramidal tree to 40 feet tall. Usually handsome low shrub with bright green foliage.

2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00
3-4 ft.	8.00	72.00
4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00

montana mughus, Mugho Pine.

Perhaps the most useful of the Dwarf Pines for foundation planting. Very shrubby and low.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PINUS, Continued monticola, Western White Pine.

Each 10 100

Tree to 100 or more feet tall; apparently slow growing in the East. Similar to White Pine but of narrower and denser habit.

3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
5-6 ft.	7.00	63.00	567.00
6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00	

nigra, Austrian Pine.

Tree to 100 or more feet tall. Very handsome, vigorous Pine of regular habit with stout spreading branches and long dark green leaves.

9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	\$1.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00

ponderosa, Western Yellow Pine.

Tree occasionally to 230 feet tall, probably 50-75 feet in cultivation. Important timber tree somewhat resembling Austrian Pine. Very fine ornamental.

2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	240.00
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	363.00
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	

resinosa, Red Pine.

Tree to 70 feet or more. Long dark green leaves; ornamental Pine of vigorous growth, one of the best for northern gardens.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
6-8 ft.	10.00	90.00	
8-10 ft.	14.00	126.00	

strobus, White Pine.

Occasionally attains 150 feet in height. Hardy in Canada. One of the most valuable ornamental Pines; of rapid growth, symmetrical when young, picturesque in old age.

12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	4.00	36.00	
5-6 ft.	6.00	54.00	
6-8 ft.	9.00	81.00	
8-10 ft.	12.00	108.00	

Extra Selection and Sheared Specimens, 4-14 ft., from \$8.00 to \$75.00 each.

sylvestris, Scotch Pine.

Tree to 70 or more feet tall with spreading branches becoming broad and round-topped, and picturesque. Bark bright red.

9-12 in.	.25	1.75	15.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	

Specimens 10-14 ft., \$10.00 to \$40.00 each

Extra Specimens, \$15.00 to \$30.00 each

thunbergi, Japanese Black Pine.

Tree to 100 or more feet tall. Large winter buds silvery-white. A handsome picturesque tree.

3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
4-5 ft.	5.00	45.00	
5-6 ft.	8.00	72.00	

"Hardy New England Grown—Best by Test"



Photo by H. P. K.

Douglasfir at Arnold Arboretum

PSEUDOTSUGA.

douglasi, Douglasfir.

In nature attaining 200 feet in height and more; in cultivation probably 50-75 feet. Forms a pyramidal tree of dense yet graceful habit. Very hardy and one of the best ornamental Conifers in cultivation.

	Each	10	100
9-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	
2-3 ft.	3.00	27.00	
3-4 ft.	5.00	45.00	
4-5 ft.	7.00	63.00	

Specimens 6-12 ft., \$12.00 to \$75.00 each

RHODODENDRON. (See under Broadleaf Evergreens.)

TAXUS, Yew.

canadensis, Canada Yew.

Low diffuse shrub rarely up to 6 feet tall. Very hardy and especially useful as undergrowth in shady woods.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	

cuspidata, Japanese Yew.

In Japan attaining a height of 50 feet. Slow growing, perfectly hardy, the dark green foliage retaining its color through the winter.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

cuspidata nana, Dwarf Japanese Yew.

Shrubby form of preceding and compact growth.

6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	
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media hicksi, Hicks Yew.

Distinctly columnar form and perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum.

6-9 in.	2.50	22.50	
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THUJA, Arborvitae.

American Pyramidal Arborvitae (*occidentalis pyramidalis*).

Narrow pyramidal growth, very suitable for formal plantings.

9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	195.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
3-4 ft.	5.50	51.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

THUJA, Continued

occidentalis, American Arborvitae.

Rarely attaining 60 feet. Very hardy and very useful in landscape plantings.
Fine for hedges and windbreaks.

	Each	10	100
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
2-3 ft.	2.75	24.75	221.00
3-4 ft.	4.00	36.00	
4-5 ft. hvy.	10.00		
5-6 ft. hvy.	13.00		
6-7 ft. hvy.	16.00		

occidentalis columbica, Columbia Arborvitae.

Strong habit; foliage "with a beautiful silvery variegation."

12-18 in.	3.50	31.50
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00

occidentalis compacta, Parsons Arborvitae.

Globose, light green foliage.

12-18 in.	2.50	22.50
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occidentalis ellwangeriana, Tom Thumb Arborvitae.

A low broad pyramidal form, much used in formal plantings.

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00

occidentalis globosa, American Globe Arborvitae.

Dwarf globose form for rockeries and formal effects.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	

occidentalis hoveyi, Hovey Arborvitae.

"Dwarf dense ovate-globose form with bright green foliage."

12-18 in.	2.50	22.50
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occidentalis lutea, George Peabody Arborvitae.

Rather strong-growing pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.

18-24 in.	3.00	27.00
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occidentalis reidi, Reid Arborvitae.

Small-leaved form, quite dwarf and retaining color in winter.

9-12 in.	1.50	13.50
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50

occidentalis vervaeneana, Vervaene Arborvitae.

Upright form with bronze winter effects.

18-24 in.	2.50	22.50
2-3 ft.	3.50	31.50

occidentalis wareana, Ware Arborvitae.

Broadly pyramidal, dense type with shiny, blue-green foliage, very desirable.

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	324.00
2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	

Ware Globe Arborvitae.

Variety of dwarf globe form.

12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00



KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

TSUGA, Hemlock.

canadensis, Canada Hemlock.

Each 10 100

Attaining rarely 100 feet or more in height. One of our handsomest ornamental trees for lawn or forest plantings or for hedges. Sizes from 6 feet up are extra heavy specimens. Stands severe clipping.

6-9 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-15 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00

caroliniana, Carolina Hemlock.

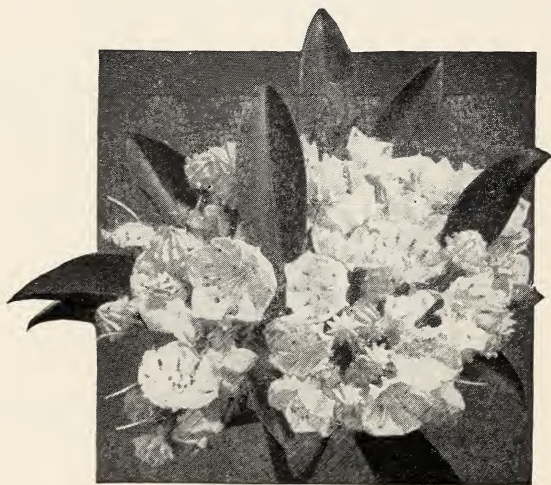
Rarely attaining 70 feet in height, in cultivation 30-50 feet, Carolina Hemlock is unique in habit, with dark, dense, tufted foliage on sweeping pendulous branches with a "Japanese effect." It is hardier and more adapted to trying city atmospheres than the Canada Hemlock and seems to thrive in southern latitudes where the latter becomes thin, yellow and unsightly. Professor C. S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum, says, in a letter dated October 30, 1923: "As you know, I consider this tree (Carolina Hemlock) the handsomest Conifer we can grow in New England."

12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	405.00
3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	567.00
4-5 ft.	12.00	108.00	972.00
5-6 ft.	20.00	180.00	
6-7 ft.	30.00	270.00	

sieboldi, Siebold Hemlock.

In Japan attaining 100 feet. A valuable variety but not as useful as the Carolina and Canada species.

18-24 in.	4.00	36.00
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Kalmia or Mountainlaurel



Photo by H. P. K.

Base Planting at Normal School, Salem, Mass. There is a path between planting and building.



Photo by H. P. K.

Rhododendron Bed and Base Planting to relieve Brick Walls and Concrete Paving at Normal School, Salem

Kelsey's Hardy American Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Andromedas and Other Broadleaf Evergreens

Given proper soil conditions and exposure or location, all native species are perfectly hardy in the latitude of Quebec.

The desirable hybrids are not strictly hardy—many are really tender—and so for general planting and for successful results we must turn to our hardy native species, using the hybrids sparingly or where specially protected by mass planting of the indigenous sorts. Not even in Asia do Rhododendrons grow so luxuriantly as in our own southern Alleghany Mountains, where they attain a height of 30 feet and more, assuming tree-like proportions. They must be seen in their native lavishness of growth and bloom, on the mountain sides or hanging over the dashing, ice-cold streams and waterfalls, to be properly appreciated, and a trip to the high Carolina mountains in spring and early summer is a never-to-be-forgotten series of joys to the lover of nature.

With proper knowledge and experience, this beauty and wildness may be transferred to our gardens and lawns. Our long experience is at the service of customers at all times.

Broadleaf Evergreens

ANDROMEDA, Bogrosemary.	Each	10	100
polifolia, Bogrosemary.			
Dwarf, low shrub, very useful for massing in front of Rhododendrons.			
6-9 in.	.50	4.50	
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS			
uvaursi, Bearberry.			
Evergreen creeping shrub forming dense carpet.			
6-9 in. 3-in. pots	.75	6.75	60.00
BUXUS, Box.			
japonica.			
Very hardy species with light green foliage.			
Specimens 2-2½ ft.	8.00	72.00	
CALLUNA, Heather.			
vulgaris, Scotch Heather.			
This is found to be quite hardy in New England, blooming in July and August.			
6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
CHAMAEDAPHNE, Leatherleaf.			
calyculata, Leatherleaf.			
An aquatic Evergreen growing well in peaty soil and suitable for ericaceous plantings.			
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
DAPHNE, Daphne.			
cecorum, Rose Daphne.			
A most beautiful low hardy shrub; the fragrant pink blossoms nestling among the green leaves in the month of May are very attractive. Fine for rockery.			
Specimens 12-15 in.	4.00	36.00	
GALAX, Galax.			
aphylla, Galax.			
Beautiful heart-shaped leaves and white spike of flowers 10-12 inches high. Leaves turn brilliant scarlet when exposed to the sun. Splendid ground cover for Rhododendron Bed.			
Strong clumps	.50	4.50	39.00
GAYLUSSACIA, Huckleberry.			
brachycera, Box Huckleberry.			
Very rare and dwarf Evergreen Huckleberry, suitable for ground cover.			
2 in. pots	1.00	9.00	
glabra, Inkberry.			
Perhaps 6 to 8 feet in cultivation. Very hardy. Black fruit.			
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

KALMIA, Kalmia.	Each	10	100
angustifolia, Lambkill.			
A dwarf species, making a fine ground cover.			
Clumps 6-9 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
latifolia, Mountainlaurel.			
One of the most beautiful of our Broadleaf Evergreen Shrubs of surpassing beauty when in bloom. Kelsey-Highlands Nursery has thousands of flower-ing-size clumps.			
Clumps 12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	324.00
Clumps 3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	486.00
polifolia (glauca), Bog Kalmia.			
Dwarf variety with deep red flowers.			
8-12 in.	.75	6.75	
LEDUM, Labradortea.			
groenlandicum, True Labradortea.			
12-18 inches high; evergreen leaves woolly brown underneath; handsome white flowers.			
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
LEIOPHYLLUM, Sandmyrtle.			
buxifolium, Box Sandmyrtle.			
Rarely reaching 2-3 ft. A charming heather-like plant requiring a sand-peat soil; covered with white flowers with pink stamens.			
6-9 in.	.75	6.75	
buxifolium prostratum, Alleghany Sandmyrtle.			
Prostrate form of the preceding.			
3-6 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
LEUCOTHOE, Leucothoe.			
catesbaei, Drooping Leucothoe.			
Invaluable as a border or undershrub and for edging the Rhododendron and Azalea plantation. The "spray" foliage turns a rich bronze in Autumn.			
Clumps 6-12 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
PACHISTIMA, Pachistima.			
canbyi, Canby Pachistima.			
Remarkably daintv, low shrub forming a dense Evergreen carpet.			
3-6 in.	1.00	9.00	
6-9 in.	1.50	13.50	
PACHYSANDRA, Pachysandra.			
terminalis, Japanese Pachysandra.			
Grows from 6-9 inches high and is one of the best ground covers and unusually hardy. Useful for bordering walks and drives under Evergreen shrub planting.			
2 yr.	.25	1.75	15.00
PIERIS, Andromeda.			
floribunda, Mountain Andromeda.			
Dense, much-branched shrub, 2-6 feet tall. White nodding flowers in April and May. Perfectly hardy near Boston.			
9-12 in.	1.75	15.75	
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	

Rhododendrons

THE Native American Rhododendrons are the best for American planting, being hardier than both the "hybrids" and the many Asiatic species. Even where the hardier of the hybrid varieties are successful, the dark-foliaged American species, maximum and catawbiense, should form the main background. *For full instructions on successfully growing ericaceous plants, see "The Successful Rhododendron Bed," page 44.*

RHODODEONDRN, Rhododendron.

carolinianum, Carolina Rhododendron.

A clear pink American species, introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey many years ago. There is no magenta shade in the flowers. Entirely hardy and fine for massing on hillsides and in rockeries.

Clumps 6-12 in.	2.00	18.00
Clumps 12-18 in.	3.00	27.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	5.00	45.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	7.00	63.00

carolinianum album.

Pure white form of the Carolina Rhododendron.

9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

RHODODENDRON, Continued

catawbiense, Catawba Rhododendron.

The hardest and best all-round Rhododendron and the one which supplied color and hardness to the cultivated hybrids. Color, bright red-purple but with considerable variation. Leaves dark shiny green.

	Each	10	100
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
12-18 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
18-24 in.	2.40	21.00	
Clumps 12-18 in.	2.40	21.00	
Clumps 18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.00	36.00	
Clumps 3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps 4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	

catawbiense compacta, Kelsey Catawba Rhododendron.

A dense growing variety discovered and introduced by Harlan P. Kelsey. Very distinct from the catawbiense type.

Clumps 12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	
Clumps 2-3 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps 3-3½ ft.	12.00	108.00	

catawbiense, Seedling Hybrids, Unnamed.

9-12 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	

catawbiense, Named Hybrids.

Some of the hardest sorts.

9-12 in.	4.00	36.00	
12-18 in.	6.00	54.00	

dahuricum, Dahurian Rhododendron.

Shrub to 10 feet. Leaves deciduous or sometimes persistent. Rose-colored flowers one inch across in early April.

18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	
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laetivirens, Wilson Rhododendron.

Lavender. 18-24 in. 10.00

maximum, Rosebay Rhododendron.

The white or pink-tinged flowers and late-blooming habit make this species invaluable for hardy Rhododendron plantings.

12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Clumps 12-18 in.	2.00	18.00	
Clumps 18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	
Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50	
Clumps 3-4 ft.	6.00	54.00	
Clumps 4-5 ft.	9.00	81.00	

micranthum, Manchurian Rhododendron.

Shrub to 8 feet. Distinct species with dense clusters of small white flowers. Perfectly hardy and very floriferous.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.00	27.00	
18-24 in.	4.00	36.00	

mucronulatum, Korean Rhododendron.

A hardy Asiatic species attaining 6 feet in height. Flowers rose-colored, one and one-half inches across in early April. Handsome scarlet Fall coloring of leaves.

9-12 in.	2.00	18.00	
12-18 in.	3.50	31.50	

SHORTIA.

galacifolia, Oconeebells.

6-9 inches high. A beautiful and rare low Evergreen, with galax-shaped leaves and white bell-shaped flowers in earliest Spring. A dainty ground-cover thriving under Rhododendrons and Kalmias.

Strong	.50	4.50	39.00
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VINCA, Periwinkle.

minor, Common Periwinkle.

Hardy Evergreen trailing herb. Flowers lilac-blue. A splendid ground-cover.

Strong	.25	2.10	18.00
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minor alba, White Common Periwinkle.

A white variety of preceding.

2½ in. pots	.30	2.70	24.00
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Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

ACER, Maple.	Each	10	100
buergarianum (<i>trifidum</i>), Trident Maple.			
Small tree from China and Japan.			
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
ginnala , Amur Maple.			
Small tree to 20 feet. Yellowish fragrant flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
platanoides , Norway Maple.			
Large tree to 100 feet. One of the best street trees and very free from disease.			
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Specimens, 8 to 18 ft., \$4.00 to \$25.00 each			
Extra caliper or selection at special prices			
Pyramidal Silver Maple (<i>Acer dasycarpum pyramidale</i>).			
Columnar form of the Silver Maple.			
8-10 ft.	6.00	54.00	
rubrum , Red Maple.			
Large tree to 120 feet. Rarely over 50 feet under cultivation. Flowers red or scarlet, rarely yellowish. Foliage turns brilliant scarlet, or orange, in Autumn.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
saccharum , Sugar Maple.			
Large tree to 120 feet. Excellent street and shade tree of upright dense growth, turning bright scarlet and orange in Autumn.			
4-6 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
spicatum , Mountain Maple.			
Valuable undershrub rarely 30 feet high in the wild. Leaves turn yellow and scarlet.			
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
AMELANCHER, Shadblow.			
canadensis , Downy Shadblow.			
Shrub or small tree 6-15 feet, usually in clump form.			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
Dwarf Juneberry.			
A dwarf variety as yet unidentified.			
9-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
laevis , Alleghany Shadblow.			
Tree rarely 40 or more feet. The most graceful and handsomest species differing from all others; purplish young foliage and drooping racemes of large white flowers.			
18-24 in.	.35	3.00	27.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
AMORPHA, False-indigo.			
tennesseensis , Tennessee-indigo.			
Shrub 5 feet or over; 6-inch clustered spikes, and violet-purple flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
angustifolia.			
Fine feathery foliage; remarkable for the unusual color of its dark violet-purplish leaves.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
ARALIA, Aralia.			
spinosa , Devils-walkingstick.			
Large leaves and enormous flower clusters.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
ARONIA, Chokeberry.			
arbutifolia , Red Chokeberry.			
Shrub rarely to 10 feet. Bright red fruit; excellent undershrub.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
melanocarpa , Black Chokeberry.			
Low shrub to 6 feet. Shining black fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.00	27.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.60	14.40	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

ARONIA, Continued	Each	10	100
melanocarpa grandifolia, Great Black Chokeberry.			
Larger than the Black Chokeberry with larger fruit and flowers.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	

AZALEA, Azalea.

arborescens, Sweet Azalea.

5-15 feet. In June the delightfully spicy, fragrant white flowers with pink stamens, appear in profusion, lasting for weeks. Becomes a spreading clump 3-6 feet broad in cultivation; easy culture. The foliage of this variety often colors striking shades of red in late Autumn. The clumps offered have from 25 to 75 stems and are heavily budded; very heavy balls.

3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	162.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	3.00	27.00	240.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	4.50	40.50	
Clumps 3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	

calendulacea, Flame Azalea.

6-15 feet. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic, and a noble representative of our rich Carolina mountain flora. Bartram, speaking of it in his "Travels," calls it the "fiery Azalea," and says: "This epithet 'fiery' I annex to this most celebrated species of Azalea, as being expressive of the appearance of its flowers, which are in general of the color of the finest red-lead, orange, and bright gold, as well as yellow and cream-color. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant-flowering shrub yet known." No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of Azalea calendulacea in full bloom. Nearly all quoted above 18 inches are budded. These Azalea calendulacea are splendid clumps, with a mass of buds, and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red.

3-6 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
6-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
2-3 ft.	5.00	45.00	
3-4 ft.	7.00	63.00	

canescens, Piedmont Azalea.

Deep pink flowers and quite fragrant.

Clumps 12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Clumps 18-24 in.	2.00	18.00	

japonica, Japanese Azalea.

Shrub to 6 feet. Flowers salmon-red, brick-red or carmine. The type grown at Arnold Arboretum.

6-9 in.	1.80	15.00	
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kaempferi, Torch Azalea.

Shrub to 12 feet; bright orange-red flowers with yellow anthers. Very handsome; hardy in New England.

6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	
12-18 in.	2.25	21.00	
18-24 in.	3.50		

kosteri.

Hybrid forms from kaempferi.

2-4 in.	.75	6.75	
6-9 in.	1.00	9.00	

nudiflora, Pinxterbloom.

Beautiful clear pink, blooming very early, just following Azalea vaseyi.

12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
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poukhanensis, Korean Azalea.

Shrub 1-3 feet. A beautiful variety, perfectly hardy at Arnold Arboretum; flowering freely as a small plant; the purple-lilac color of the flowers is unique among the Azaleas.

9-12 in.	3.50		
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rosea, Downy Pinxterbloom.

Hardy American species; 4-6 feet high, with bright rose-colored flowers.

3-6 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
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schlippenbachi, Royal Azalea.

Shrub 3-8 feet; with very large pale rose-colored flowers, upper lobes spotted reddish brown.

3-6 in.	2.40	21.00	
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

	Each	10	100
AZALEA, Continued			
vaseyi, Pinkshell Azalea.			
6-15 feet. This showy Azalea was discovered only as late as 1878, and introduced by Highlands Nursery very soon after. It is of easy culture and is perhaps the most profuse bloomer of all the native species, and the more conspicuous as its white, pink or deep rose-colored flowers appear in early April or May before the foliage. Of erect, slender habit naturally, in cultivation it becomes more spreading, while retaining the charming light stem-growth. Autumn usually turns the leaves a deep, dark crimson, greatly enhancing its beauty and value.			
9-12 in.	1.50	13.50	120.00
12-18 in.	2.50	22.50	204.00
viscosa, Swamp Azalea.			
White, sometimes tinged with pink. Makes fine clumps, often reaching a height of 10-12 feet. Quite fragrant.			
Clumps 12-18 in.	1.25	11.25	102.00
Clumps 18-24 in.	1.75	15.75	141.00
Clumps 2-3 ft.	2.50	22.50	201.00
Clumps 3-4 ft.	3.50	31.50	
Clumps 4-5 ft.	6.00	54.00	
yodogawa, Yodogawa Azalea.			
Flowers double, rosy-lilac, spotted dark purple.			
18-24 in.	5.00	45.00	
BERBERIS, Barberry.			
thunbergi, Japanese Barberry.			
Dense shrub 2-5 feet. Large brilliant red fruit and brilliant scarlet Fall coloring. Widely used for hedges and ornamental planting.			
6-12 in.	.25	1.80	12.00
12-18 in.	.35	2.75	24.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
thunbergi maximowiczii, Coral Barberry.			
Variety of Berberis thunbergi with more brilliant fruit and coloring.			
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
thunbergi minor, Box Barberry.			
Dwarf form of Berberis thunbergi; useful for low hedges.			
9-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
BETULA, Birch.			
alba, European White Birch.			
Tree to 60 feet. Shining white bark.			
18-24 in.			33.00
5-6 ft.	1.25	11.25	
papyrifera, Canoe Birch.			
Ornamental tree rarely over 100 feet high. Very white trunk and loose graceful head when older.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
5-6 ft.	1.50	13.50	
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	
BUDDLEIA, Butterflybush.			
dauidi magnifica, Oxeye Butterflybush.			
Shrub 3-8 feet. Large deep rose-purple flowers with deep orange eye.			
Strong	.60	5.40	
CALLICARPA, Beautyberry.			
purpurea, Chinese Beautyberry.			
Flowers pink, fruit lilac-violet and very showy.			
Strong	.60	5.40	
CARAGANA, Peashrub.			
arborescens, Siberian Peatree.			
Small tree to 20 feet; bright yellow flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
CARPINUS, Hornbeam.			
caroliniana, American Hornbeam.			
Bushy tree rarely 40 feet; slender branches and dark bluish-green foliage			
A fine hedge plant.			
18-24 in.	.30	2.70	
5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
6-8 ft.	3.00	27.00	
8-10 ft.	5.00	45.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

	Each	10	100
CHIONANTHUS, Fringetree.			
virginica, White Fringetree.			
Large shrub or slender tree rarely to 30 feet. Very fragrant; 4-6 inch pendulous white-fringed flowers.			
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
CLADRASTIS, Yellowwood.			
lutea, Yellowwood.			
Tree sometimes 50 feet high; drooping panicles of white fragrant flowers. One of our most beautiful natives.			
6-8 ft.	2.00	18.00	
8-10 ft.	3.50		
CLETHRA, Clethra.			
alnifolia, Summersweet.			
Shrub 3-10 feet. Flowers fragrant in erect paniced racemes. July-September.			
9-12 in.	.35	3.00	27.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
tomentosa, Woolly Clethra.			
Later blooming than Clethra alnifolia.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
CORNUS, Dogwood.			
alba sibirica, Coral Dogwood.			
Shrub 8-10 feet; branches bright coral-red.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
amomum, Silky Dogwood.			
Shrub 3-10 feet with purple branches. Fruit blue, sometimes partly white.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
paniculata, Gray Dogwood.			
6-12 ft. shrub; handsome white paniced flowers and white fruit on red peduncles in autumn. Good for bird cover.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
sanguinea, Bloodtwig Dogwood.			
Shrub 6-12 feet; purple or dark-red branches.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
stolonifera, Redosier Dogwood.			
Shrub to 8 feet; dark red-blood branches; white fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
stolonifera flaviramea, Goldentwig Dogwood.			
Shrub 4-8 feet; bright yellow branches.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
CORYLUS americana.			
American Hazelnut.			
Shrub 3-10 ft. Good for under cover.			
9-12 in.	.35	3.00	27.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
COTONEASTER, Cotoneaster.			
acutifolia, Peking Cotoneaster.			
Fine shrub to 12 feet in hight with ovoid black fruit.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
acutifolia villosula.			
Shrub to 10 feet; black fruit.	2-3 ft.	1.75	15.75
bullata.			
Spreading shrub with pink flowers and brilliant red fruit in early Fall.			
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
dielsiana, Diels Cotoneaster.			
Shrub to 6 feet; slender arching branches; fruit pendulous, coral-red.			
6-12 in. pots	1.00	9.00	81.00
12-18 in. pots	1.50	13.50	120.00
18-24 in. pots	2.00	18.00	162.00

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

COTONEASTER, Continued		Each	10	100
divaricata, Spreading Cotoneaster.				
Upright shrub to 6 ft. Very handsome when studded with its bright red fruit.				
	6-12 in. pots	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in. pots	1.50	13.50	120.00
	18-24 in. pots	2.00	18.00	
foveolata.				
Shrub 6-10 ft., black fruited; foliage turns bright scarlet and orange.				
	9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
horizontalis, Rock Cotoneaster.				
Low spreading shrub with bright red fruit, very suitable for rockeries.				
	9-12 in. pots	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in. pots	1.50	13.50	120.00
horizontalis perpusilla.				
Similar to last species with smaller leaves; red fruit.				
	6-12 in. pots	1.00	9.00	81.00
	12-18 in. pots	1.50	13.50	120.00
horizontalis wilsoni, Wilson Cotoneaster.				
Red fruit.				
	9-12 in. pots	1.50	13.50	
	12-18 in. pots	2.00	18.00	
hupehensis, Hupeh Cotoneaster.				
Red fruit.				
	6-9 in. pots	2.50	21.00	
integerrima, European Cotoneaster.				
Shrub to 4 feet; fruit globula; bright red.				
	6-9 in. pots	1.50	13.50	
lucida.				
Upright dense shrub to 10 feet; fruit purplish-black.				
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
nitens.				
Shrub 4-6 feet; pendulous purplish-black fruit.				
	6-12 in. pots	1.50	13.50	120.00
	12-18 in. pots	1.75	15.75	141.00
zabeli.				
Shrub to 6 feet; ovoid red fruit.				
	6-12 in. pots	1.50	13.50	120.00
	12-18 in. pots	2.00	18.00	162.00
CRATAEGUS, Hawthorn.				
arkansana, Arkansas Hawthorn.				
Tree to 20 feet; very handsome in Autumn with its abundant brilliant crimson fruits.				
	9-12 in.	.50	4.50	
arnoldiana, Arnold Hawthorn.				
Tree to 20 feet; fruit bright crimson.				
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
coccinea, Thicket Hawthorn.				
Bushy tree to 20 feet; ½ inch long red fruit.				
	12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
cordata, Washington Hawthorn.				
Tree to 30 feet. A very desirable species; beautiful Fall coloring and long clusters of bright red fruit remaining a long time on the branches.				
	9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
crusgalli, Cockspur Thorn.				
Shrub or tree to 40 feet; very decorative species; handsome in bloom and showy bright red fruit remaining until Spring.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
prunifolia, Plumleaf Hawthorn.				
Shrub or tree to 30 feet; fruit red.				
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

CRATAEGUS, Continued	Each	10	100
punctata, Dotted Hawthorn.			
Tree to 25 feet; horizontal spreading branches; dull red fruit falling soon.			
3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25	
4-5 ft.	1.60	14.40	
CYDONIA, Quince.			
japonica, Flowering Quince.			
Shrub 3-6 feet; spreading spiny branches; clusters of scarlet-red flowers 1-2 inches across in early Spring.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
DEUTZIA, Deutzia.			
gracilis, Slender Deutzia.			
Shrub to 3 feet; slender branches and masses of pure white flowers in racemes.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	
lemoinei, Lemoine Deutzia.			
Spreading shrub to 3 feet, with very showy flowers.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.70	
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
Pride of Rochester.			
Strong growing shrub; very profuse bloomer; large double white flowers tinged pink.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
scabra, Fuzzy Deutzia.			
Shrub to 4-6 feet. Flowers white or blush.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
scabra crenata.			
Shrub to 6 feet; strong growing variety of the Fuzzy Deutzia with brown branches.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
DIERVILLA, Bushhoneysuckle.			
rivularis, Georgia Bushhoneysuckle.			
Shrub 4-6 feet with dense growth. Flowers sulphur-yellow.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
trifida, Dwarf Bushhoneysuckle.			
A fine very low-growing ground cover.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00



Photo Courtesy of Arnold Arboretum

REDVEIN ENKIANTHUS

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

ELAEAGNUS, <i>Elaeagnus</i>.	Each	10	100
angustifolia, Russianolive.			
Shrub or small tree sometimes 20 feet; oval yellow fruit coated with silvery scales.	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50
ENKIANTHUS, <i>Enkianthus</i>.			
campanulatas, Redvein Enkianthus.			
The beautiful ericaceous shrub reaches a height of 15 ft. though more often 6 to 8 ft. in cultivation. This charming native of Japan should be in every fine garden. Masses of bell-shaped flowers; yellowish or pale orange, veined darker red on pendulous stalks in May. One of the handsomest of ericaceous plants; foliage turning brilliant red in Autumn.			
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50
EUONYMUS, <i>Euonymus</i>.			
alatus, Winged Euonymus.			
Spreading shrub to 8 feet; leaves turning brilliant crimson color in Autumn; corky wings on branches; a very beautiful shrub.			
	12-18 in.	.75	6.75
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
			81.00
bungeanus, Winterberry Euonymus.			
Shrub to 15 feet; with brilliant orange and pink fruit remaining a long time on the branches.			
	18-24 in.	.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.25	
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50
	5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00
europaeus, European Burningbush.			
Small tree to 20 feet with brilliant yellow and scarlet fruit in Autumn completely covering the tree.			
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
latifolius, Broadleaf Burningbush.			
Shrub or small tree to 20 feet; very decorative species with handsome foliage and large pendulous pink fruit.			
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25
obovatus, Running Euonymus.			
Low trailing form.	6-12 in.	.50	4.50
			39.00
patens, Spreading Euonymus.			
Fine shrub reaching 10 feet or more. Fruit effect, pink and orange.			
	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
yedoensis, Yeddo Euonymus.			
Large shrub with remarkable masses of pink and orange four-lobed fruit.			
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50
EXOCHORDA, Pearlbrush.			
grandiflora (racemosa), Common Pearlbrush.			
Slender spreading shrub to 10 feet with masses of large pure white flowers in April and May; a very showy shrub.			
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
FAGUS, Beech.			
americana, American Beech.			
Tree to 80 feet or over. One of our best American ornamental trees for permanent planting.			
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50
	3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00
FORSYTHIA, Forsythia.			
intermedia, Border Forsythia.			
Glossy green foliage and bright golden flowers.			
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
intermedia spectabilis, Showy Border Forsythia.			
An improved form of the border Forsythia.			
	3-4 ft.	1.60	14.40
suspensa, Weeping Forsythia.			
Shrub to 8 feet with slender very pendulous branches; masses of golden yellow flowers in early Spring.			
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
	3-4 ft.	1.25	11.25
suspensa fortunei, Fortune Forsythia.			
Upright habit with finely arching branches.			
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00
suspensa sieboldi, Siebold Forsythia.			
Low growing form.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
			81.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

GAYLUSSACIA, Huckleberry.	Each	10	100
baccata, Black Huckleberry.			
Erect shrub to 3 feet and black sweet fruit; good ground-cover for sandy soils			
Collected Clumps 12-18 in.	.40	3.60	27.00
HAMAMELIS, Witchhazel.			
virginiana, Common Witchhazel.			
Shrub attaining 25 feet; petals bright yellow blooming in late Autumn; fine undershrub.	12-18 in.	.40	3.60 33.00
HYDRANGEA, Hydrangea.			
arborescens, Smooth Hydrangea.			
Erect shrub 4-10 ft.; very suitable in a shady undershrub planting.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
arborescens grandiflora, Snowhill.			
A form with all flowers sterile and very showy; a striking and useful plant for underplanting and borders.	18-24 in.	.60	5.40 48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
paniculata, Panicle Hydrangea.			
Shrub or small tree rarely attaining 30 feet; large panicles much more graceful than the Peegee Hydrangea.			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
paniculata grandiflora, Peegee Hydrangea.			
Panicles very large and showy, turning reddish with age.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
paniculata praecox, Early Panicle.			
Almost like the type but flowering almost six weeks earlier in July.	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00
HYPERICUM, St. Johnswort.			
aureum, Golden St. Johnswort.			
Shrub to 3 feet or over; large bright yellow flowers to 2 inches in diameter, with mass of golden filaments at center; blooms July-August.			
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
prolificum, Shrubby St. Johnswort.			
Dense shrub to 5 feet. Golden yellow flowers. July-September.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
ILEX, Holly.			
monticola, Mountain Winterberry.			
Tree to 10-12 feet, or rarely 40 feet; brilliant scarlet fruit on fertile plants.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
verticillata, Common Winterberry.			
Thick-growing shrub to 10 feet or over with brilliant bright red fruit remaining until midwinter. One of the best hardy berry-bearing shrubs.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
KOLKWITZIA amabilis, Beauty-bush.			
One of Dr. E. H. Wilson's and the Arnold Arboretum's choicest new introductions from China. Dr. Wilson says of it: "Most closely related to Abelia and Diervilla, it is harder than either and in elegance and beauty exceeds both. It has successfully withstood the vagaries and severities of the New England climate, and each season for a number of years past has flowered freely in the Arnold Arboretum. Our best plant is about 6 feet tall and 5 feet through, and in early June is a mass of arching sprays of blossom.			
"The flowers are in pairs, and from 20 to 50 or more of them are borne in rounded cymose clusters which terminate the short, leafy, softly hairy current season's shoots, each from 3 inches to 4 inches long. The flowerstalk, ovary and calyx-tube, are densely clad with white spreading, strigose hairs, and the spreading acuminate calyx lobes are pinkish and persistent. The corolla is pale pink, deeper in the bud, tubular and lipped, slightly less than an inch long, sharply constricted in the lower fourth, and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across the mouth; it is translucent and the throat on the lower side is bearded and pleasingly mottled with orange.			
"On account of its peculiar charm and fascination I suggest as a common name for this shrub that of Beautybush."			
6-9 in.	2.25	21.00	195.00
LARIX, Larch.			
dahurica, Dahurian Larch.			
Rare rapid-growing species from Eastern Siberia; up to 80 ft.			
12-18 in.	.25	2.00	21.00
europaea, European Larch.			
Large tree of fine pyramidal growth.			
Specimens 15-25 feet, \$50.00 to \$75.00.			

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

	Each	10	100
LARIX, Continued			
leptolepis, Japanese Larch.			
Tree to 80 feet high and very handsome as a lawn specimen.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
LESPEDEZA, Bushclover.			
formosa, Purple Bushclover.			
Throws up strong annual shoots, bearing masses of drooping rose-purple flowers.			
Clumps	.60	5.40	48.00
LIGUSTRUM, Privet.			
acuminatum.			
Shrub to 6 feet. Shining black fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
amurense, Amur Privet.			
The "North" or hardy strain with growth similar to California Privet, the latter not hardy .			
18-24 in.	.25	2.10	18.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
Ibodium Privet (<i>ibodium</i>).			
Upright hardy form; very useful instead of the tender California Privet.			
12-18 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ibota, Ibota Privet.			
Very hardy shrub to 10 feet, with spreading branches.			
12-18 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
18-24 in.	.45	3.90	36.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
ibota regelianum, Regel Privet.			
Low dense shrub with horizontal spreading branches; fine hedge plant.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
Lodense Privet.			
Variety said to be very dwarf and requiring little trimming to make a low hedge.			
9-12 in.	1.00	9.00	
vulgare, European Privet.			
Shrub to 15 feet; fine dark green foliage and panicles of blue-black fruit through the Winter; one of the best.			
18-24 in.	.25	2.25	18.00
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	30.00
LONICERA, Honeysuckle.			
chrysantha, Coralline Honeysuckle.			
Shrub to 12 feet. Flowers yellowish-white changing to yellow; handsome bright red fruit in Autumn.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
fragrantissima, Winter Honeysuckle.			
Very early sweet-scented flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
maackii, Amur Honeysuckle.			
Large growing shrub to 15 feet with white flowers and dark red fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
morrowi, Morrow Honeysuckle.			
Shrub to 6 feet. Pure white flowers and blood-red fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
tatarica alba, White Tatarian Honeysuckle.			
Similar to Red Tatarian but with pure white flowers.			
18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
tatarica rosea, Rosy Tatarian Honeysuckle.			
Variety with rosy-pink flowers.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
tatarica siberica, Red Tatarian Honeysuckle.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
White Belle Honeysuckle (<i>bella albida</i>).			
White flowers and red fruit.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00

Malus, The Flowering Crabs

THE Flowering Crabs have few rivals among gorgeous Spring flowering trees and shrubs. At the Arnold Arboretum one of the important events of the year is the blooming of the Crabs, followed by the showy fruit.

They are of easy culture, and whether planted singly or in masses, give remarkable and quick results. Not only are the Flowering Crabs beautiful on the lawn, but they are used to the greatest advantage on a large scale in woodland and other mass plantings, as are Dogwoods and Hawthorns. No group of plants have greater value for enlivening open forest parks and the country roadside. They present striking effects when planted on parking strips of boulevards and wide city streets.

As soon as the ground can be worked is an ideal time for planting. Give rich soil and mulch heavily. Use all the water the soil will take in planting.

Description of species and varieties made up from Arnold Arboretum Bulletins.

Prices of Flowering Crabs

1 year (from grafts) under 1 ft..\$.75 each	\$ 6.75 per 10
1-2 ft.....	1.00 each	9.00 per 10
2-3 ft.....	1.25 each	11.25 per 10
3-4 ft.....	1.75 each	15.75 per 10
4-5 ft.....	2.50 each	22.50 per 10
5-6 ft.....	3.50 each	31.50 per 10
6-7 ft.....	4.50 each	

MALUS, Crab.

arnoldiana, Arnold Crab.

One of the most beautiful varieties, originating at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large rose-colored flowers, turning to white. 12-18 in.

atrosanguinea, Carmine Crab.

Much like floribunda, but with brilliant carmine flowers. 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.

baccata mandshurica, Manchurian Crab.

Early. From China and Japan; its large pure white flowers quite fragrant, dark crimson fruit hangs on long stems. 1-2 feet and 2-3 feet.

coronaria, Wild Sweet Crab.

White and pink flowers, delightfully fragrant. Native American species. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.

floribunda, Japanese Flowering Crab.

One of the handsomest, bright pink flower buds, white flowers. Small yellowish fruit much liked by birds. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.

halliana parkmani, Parkman Crab.

Bright rose-red, double flowers hang on long slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens. 1-2 feet.

ioensis plena, Bechtel Crab.

Double pink flowers like small clustered roses. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.

micromalus, Midget Crab.

Early. Pale pink flowers from tiny deep rose-colored buds; small yellow fruit. Pyramidal habit. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.

niedzwetzkyana, Redvein Crab.

Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of flowers, branches, leaves and fruit. 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.

prunifolia, Pearleaf Crab.

Rare and perhaps the handsomest of the Asiatic Crabs, at least in fruit, which is 1½ in. long, very lustrous, bright red or yellow, with a red cheek. 1-2 feet.

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

	Each	10	100
MALUS, Continued			
prunifolia rinki (<i>ringo</i>), Chinese Apple.			
Large white flowers, and red, yellow or green fruit. 1½ in. in diameter. Cultivated for its fruit in China. 1 year from grafts and 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.			
robusta, Cherry Crab.			
Very early. Large white fragrant flowers and a handsome tree. Dull red fruit 1 inch in diameter. 1-2 feet, 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.			
sargentii, Sargent Crab.			
Very dwarf spreading Japanese variety. Pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hanging till Spring. 1-2 feet.			
scheideckeri, Scheidecker Crab.			
Early. Small tree of pyramidal habit with small bright rose-colored flowers in great profusion. 3-4 feet, 4-5 feet and 5-6 feet.			
sieboldi calocarpa.			
"One of the handsomest (Crabs) in the Arboretum, both in Spring and Autumn." Large pink and white flowers, brilliant scarlet fruit, half-inch in diameter. 1-2 feet and 2-3 feet.			
spectabilis, Chinese Flowering Crab.			
Tall shrub or small tree, large fragrant pink semi-double flowers, medium-size pale yellow fruit. 2-3 feet, 3-4 feet and 4-5 feet.			
theifera, Tea Crab.			
1-2 feet and 2-3 feet. Bears numerous clusters of flowers rose-red in the bud and pale or almost white when expanded.			
zumi, Zumi Crab.			
Pink and white flowers, bright scarlet fruit. 2-3 feet and 3-4 feet.			
MENZIESIA, Menziesia.			
pilosa, Alleghany Menziesia.			
Low ericaceous shrub with terminal clusters of yellow or reddish bell-shaped flowers.			
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
MYRICA, Bayberry, Waxmyrtle.			
carolinensis, Northern Bayberry.			
Shrub 2-8 feet; very handsome and conspicuous in Winter when covered with grayish-white fruit.			
	6-12 in.	.40	3.60 33.00
gale, Sweetgale.			
Shrub, 1-5 feet, covered with golden-yellow catkins in April. Very useful in bog planting.			
	12-18 in.	.35	2.70 24.00
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40 48.00
NYSSA sylvatica, Tupelo.			
Tree 40 to 60 ft. with very picturesque growth. Autumn coloring very brilliant shades of red.			
	6-12 in.	.40	3.60 33.00
OXYDENDRUM arboreum, Sourwood.			
A very handsome medium-sized tree occasionally to 60 feet, more usually under 20 feet; flowers when a few feet high, a mass of white flowers in Summer and handsome foliage, turning scarlet in Autumn.			
	6-12 in.	.30	2.70 24.00
	18-24 in.	.40	3.60 30.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00 81.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
	5-6 ft.	4.00	36.00
PHELLODENDRON, Corktree.			
chinense, Chinese Corktree.			
Tree to 30 feet, grayish-brown bark.			
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75
sachalinense, Sakhalin Corktree.			
Tree to 50 feet. Dark brown trunk, broad panicles of black fruit; hardiest species in cultivation.			
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50 39.00
	4-5 ft.	2.00	18.00
	5-6 ft.	2.50	21.00 195.00
	6-8 ft.	3.50	31.50
PHILADELPHUS, Mockorange			
Avalanche.			
Graceful shrub to 6 ft. One of the best hybrids.			
	12-18 in.	.40	3.60 33.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

PHILADELPUS, Continued

Each 10 100

coronarius, Sweet Mockorange.

Shrub to 10 feet. White or creamy fragrant flowers.

1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

Double Mockorange (*coronarius florepleno*).

Dwarf form and very hardy. Form with more or less double flowers.

3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	

grandiflorus (*inodorus*), Big Scentless Mockorange.

Dwarf form and very hardy.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

lemoinei, Lemoine Mockorange.

Dense racemes of white flowers with delicate perfume.

2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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Zeyher Mockorange (*zeyheri*).

Hybrid of uncertain origin with slightly fragrant white flowers.

18-24 in.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	

PHYSOCARPUS, Ninebark.

opulifolius, Common Ninebark.

Shrub to 10 feet high. Wide-spreading and recurving branches.

2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
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PIERIS.

mariana, Staggerbush.

Ericaceous shrub 2-4 feet high; nodding flowers in axillary clusters; white or pale pink.

9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	

POPULUS, Poplar.

nigra italica, Lombardy Poplar.

The well-known tall, narrow form useful in restricted areas but short-lived.

4-5 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	
8-10 ft.	1.50	13.50	
10-12 ft.	2.50	21.00	

simoni, Simon Poplar.

Very rapid grower and useful for windbreaks.

5-6 ft.	.75	6.75	
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POTENTILLA, Cinquefoil.

fruticosa, Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Shrub 1-4 feet. Showy bright yellow flowers throughout the Summer.

6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	

PRUNUS, Plum, Cherry.

americana, American Plum.

A tree with great variations, rarely reaching 20 feet. Parent of most of the cultivated native plums.

12-18 in.	.30	2.40	18.00
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00

besseyi, Bessey Cherry.

Low form good for undershrub and sandy soils; fruit edible.

18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00

hortulana, Hortulan Plum.

Tree 15-30 feet tall. A useful native species for wild plantings.

4-5 ft.	1.00	9.00	
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HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

PRUNUS, Continued	Each	10	100
maritima, Beach Plum.			
Important dwarf variety native to New England coast. A beautiful ornamental with white masses of flowers followed by dull purple fruit.			
6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
orthosepala.			
Spreading bush 4-5 feet high; white flowers and red fruit.			
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
pumila, Sand Cherry.			
Dwarf or prostrate, rarely growing 5 feet or over in height; fruit purple-black, scarcely edible.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
serrulata sachalinensis, Yama Cherry.			
A very beautiful and hardy Cherry attaining 60 or more feet; of great ornamental value bearing a profusion of rose-pink or nearly white flowers; sometimes known as the Sargent Cherry; the Arnold Arboretum says it "supplies the best stock on which the double-flowered forms can be worked."			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
tomentosa, Nanking Cherry.			
Very hardy variety producing remarkably fine fruit.			
Seedlings 6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
triloba, Flowering Plum.			
Very desirable low shrub with a mass of clear pink flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
RHAMNUS, Buckthorn.			
caroliniana, Carolina Buckthorn.			
3-4 ft.	.50	4.50	
cathartica, Common Buckthorn.			
Shrub to 10 feet or more with black fruit in greatest abundance; an old hedge plant.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
dahurica, Dahurian Buckthorn.			
Large spreading shrub or tree to 30 feet, larger fruit than Common Buckthorn.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	
RHODOTYPOS, Jetbead.			
kerrioides, Jetbead.			
Handsome and distinct shrub with bright green foliage and conspicuous white flowers in Spring and remarkable shiny fruit in Autumn and Winter.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
RHUS, Sumac.			
copallina, Shining Sumac.			
Shrub usually quite dwarf with crimson-panicked fruit; dark green glossy foliage; is very handsome and colors brilliant scarlets in Autumn.			
6-12 in.	.25	2.25	21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	
glabra, Smooth Sumac.			
Very handsome with its deeply and finely cut leaves.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
ROBINIA, Locust.			
hispidia, Roseacacia.			
Shrub 1-3 feet with bristly branches and bright rose-colored flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.35	3.00	
2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	
kelseyi, Kelsey Locust.			
Shrub to 10 feet. Very handsome and graceful with brilliant rose-colored flowers and purple fruits.			
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
pseudoacacia, Common Locust.			
Tree 30 to 50 feet in cultivation. Abundant flowers, very fragrant in long pendulous racemes.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

	Each	10	100
ROSA, Rose.			
acicularis, Prickly Rose.			
Low species with solitary deep-rose single flowers, 2 inches across, fragrant.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
blanda, Meadow Rose.			
Slender low shrub 2 to 3 feet, delicate pink flowers 2-2½ in. across.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
canina, Dogbrier.			
Uprightshrub to 10 feet. Orange-red or scarlet fruits; single light pink flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
hugonis, Hugonis Rose.			
Shrub to 6 feet. Brilliant yellow flowers, 2½ inches across; very handsome free-flowering Rose; perfectly hardy and one of the best of Yellows.			
6-12 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	14.40	
lucida, Virginia Rose.			
A dwarf form rarely 6 feet high, adapted for borders or shrubberies; handsome in Summer with its shining foliage and bright pink flowers.			
6-12 in.	.35	3.00	27.00
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
multiflora, Japanese Rose.			
Shrub 3-6 feet with recurving or climbing branches. Small white flowers in masses. A good permanent border shrub.			
2-3 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
nitida, Bristly Rose.			
Low shrub 18 inches high, branches covered with numerous reddish bristles, fine single reddish flowers 1-2 inches across.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.40	21.00
12-18 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
rubiginosa, Sweetbrier.			
An old-fashioned dense shrub 4-6 feet high, with large bright pink flowers and showy scarlet cups. Very aromatic bright green foliage.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
rugosa, Rugosa Rose.			
Upright shrub attaining 6 feet with large single purple flowers and brilliant, large, brick-red fruit. Good hedge plant if kept cut back.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
rugosa alba, White Rugosa Rose.			
Pure white flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
setigera, Prairie Rose.			
Attains a height of 6 feet or more, flowers deep rose, single.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
spinosissima, Scotch Rose.			
Low shrub 3-4 feet high. Branches covered with bristles; numerous solitary flowers usually fine yellow; one of the best single varieties.			
9-12 in.	.40	3.60	
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
spinosissima altaica, Altai Rose.			
Variety with large white flowers.			
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
White Virginia Rose (<i>virginiana alba</i>).			
Dwarf form with green stems and white flowers.			
12-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-2½ ft.	1.50	13.50	
RUBUS, Blackberry, Dewberry, Raspberry.			
laciniatus, Cutleaf Blackberry.			
Very ornamental cut-leaved foliage. Good for rocky banks and wild shrubberies.			
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

		Each	10	100
RUBUS, Continued				
odoratus, Flowering Raspberry.				
A fine native shrub 3 to 5 feet with large single pink flowers like roses. A splendid subject for mass effects.				
	1-2 ft.	.35	3.00	27.00
SALIX, Willow.				
alba, White Willow.				
Large, long-lived tree.				
	2-3 ft.	.30	2.70	24.00
	3-4 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
babylonica, Babylon Weeping Willow.				
Weeping habit, 30-40 feet high, the best Weeping Willow.				
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
caprea, Goat Willow.				
Small tree 12-25 feet high and large showy catkins.				
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
elegantissima, Thurlow Weeping Willow.				
Rapid-growing weeper reaching 60-70 feet.				
	4-6 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	6-8 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
SAMBUCUS, Elder.				
canadensis, American Elder.				
Shrub to 12 feet. Cymes of white flowers 10 inches across in June or July.				
	3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
nigra aurea, Golden European Elder.				
Variety with golden-yellow leaves. Useful in some locations.				
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	
SORBUS, Mountainash.				
americana, American Mountainash.				
Small tree to 30 feet. Brilliant bright red fruit in large clusters hanging 1 in the season.				
	18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
aucuparia, European Mountainash.				
Larger fruit than American Mountainash, leaves not so finely serrate.				
	18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
	5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	162.00
commixta, Japanese Mountainash.				
Small Japanese tree with clusters of small red fruit.				
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	4-5 ft.	1.50	13.50	
	5-6 ft.	2.00	18.00	
SPIRAEA, Spirea.				
Anthony Waterer Spirea.				
Low shrub, very free-flowering, bright crimson.				
	12-18 in.	.60	5.40	
billiardi, Billiard Spirea.				
Shrub to 6 feet high with bright pink flowers.				
	2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	
	3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	
bumalda, Bumalda Spirea.				
Shrub 2 feet high, flowers deep pink.				
	1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
froebeli, Froebel Spirea.				
Related to bumalda but a taller plant with bright crimson flowers.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
japonica ovalifolia, White Japanese Spirea.				
Shrub to 4 feet, white flowers. 1-2 ft.				
		.60	5.40	
thunbergi, Thunberg Spirea.				
Low shrub with slender arching branches clothed with feathery bright green foliage. Very showy in flowers but apparently not long-lived.				
	1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
	2-3 ft.	.80	7.20	63.00

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SPIRAEA, Continued		Each	10	100
vanhouttei, Vanhoutte Spirea.				
One of the most beautiful of early blooming Spireas, attaining 6 feet and quite hardy. A mass of white flowers in May or June.				
	2-3 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
veitchi, Veitch Spirea.				
A handsome shrub to 10 feet and covered with white flowers in June and July.				
	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
	2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
SYMPHORICARPOS, Snowberry.				
chenaulti.				
A lovely hybrid originating in the Arnold Arboretum.				
	12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
mollis, Spreading Snowberry.				
Diffuse shrub of great value for low plantings.				
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
racemosus (albus), Common Snowberry.				
Shrub 1-3 feet; very showy in Autumn and Winter with snow-white fruit in long recurved racemes.				
	1-2 ft.	.30	2.70	21.00
	2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
vulgaris, Coralberry.				
Shrub 2-5 feet with slender branches covered with purplish-red fruit until late Winter.				
	6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
	1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
SYMPLOCOS, Sweetleaf.				
paniculata, Asiatic Sweetleaf.				
A beautiful shrub or small tree conspicuous for its brilliant turquoise fruit in Autumn.				
	3-4 ft.	3.00	27.00	
SYRINGA, Lilac.				
Alphonse Lavallee.				
	Bluish-lilac, double.	18-24 in.	1.25	11.25
Charles the Tenth.				
	Dark lilac-red, single.	18-24 in.	1.00	9.00
chinensis, Chinese Lilac.				
To 10 feet high, flowers usually purple-lilac in large broad panicles.				
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
japonica, Japanese Tree Lilac.				
Pyramidal tree to 30 feet. Flowers yellowish-white in large panicles often 1 foot or more long. Very desirable.				
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
josikaea, Hungarian Lilac.				
Up to 12 or 15 feet. Very valuable as it blooms late in season. Flowers pale violet.				
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
	3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
Ludwig Spaeth.				
Large panicles of dark red flowers.				
	18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
	2-3 ft.	2.00	18.00	
Marie Legraye.				
One of the best single white forms.				
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	
Michel Buchner.				
Pale lilac, large and very double.				
	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
Mixed Hybrids.				
Include some of the showiest sorts, but colors are not separated.				
	2-3 ft.	1.60	14.40	
	3-4 ft.	2.75	24.60	
Mme. Abel Chatenay.				
Double white, compact panicles.				
	12-18 in.	1.50	13.50	

HARLAN P. KELSEY, SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

SYRINGA, Continued	Each	10.	100
persica, Persian Lilac.			
Shrub 5-10 feet, slender arching branches. Flowers pale-lilac in loose broad panicles 3-4 inches long.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
3-4 ft.	1.75	15.75	
Red Marley (<i>Rubra de Marley</i>).			
Lilac-red. Single.			
1-2 ft.	1.25	11.25	
2-3 ft.	1.75	15.75	
villosa, Late Lilac.			
Bushy shrub to 10 feet. Pinkish flowers in long broad panicles in May or June.			
18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
vulgaris, Common Lilac.			
The best known species sometimes attaining 20 feet. Lilac-blue or purplish flowers in large panicles.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	
TAMARIX, Tamarix.			
africana, African Tamarix.			
Slender shrub with feathery foliage and delicate pink flowers.			
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	
hispida, Kashgar Tamarix.			
Flowers pink in dense racemes, 2-3 inches long in terminal panicles.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
TILIA, Linden.			
americana, American Linden.			
Large tree suitable for avenue planting.			
3-4 ft.	.75	6.75	
ULMUS, Elm.			
americana, American Elm.			
One of the best known American trees for avenue and general planting.			
4-6 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
6-8 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
8-10 ft., 1½-1¾ in. caliper	2.00	18.00	162.00
10-12 ft., 1¾-2 in. caliper	3.00	27.00	
12-14 ft., 2-2½ in. caliper	5.00	45.00	
14-16 ft., 2½-3 in. caliper	7.00	63.00	
VACCINIUM, Blueberry.			
corymbosum, Highbush Blueberry.			
Fine stock, grown from seed and cuttings and transplanted several times. This is the Blueberry of commerce, but <i>not the new Coville Hybrids</i> . Also it is one of the finest ornamentals. A success commercially only on acid soils.			
9-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
12-18 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
2-3 ft.	1.50	13.50	
pallidum, Blueridge Blueberry.			
A very fine variety from the Carolina Mountains. Large sweet berries with a fine "bloom" when ripe. Fine ornamental.			
9-12 in.	.80	7.20	63.00
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	81.00
18-24 in.	1.50	13.50	
VIBURNUM, Viburnum.			
acerifolium, Mapleleaf Viburnum.			
Low slender shrub to 5 feet; yellowish-white flowers in May or June and black fruit. Handsome wine-colored foliage in Autumn.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	
americanum, American Cranberrybush.			
Handsome native shrub; very decorative fruit on the branches and keeps its bright scarlet color until following Spring; fruit makes fine jellies; far superior to the European Cranberrybush.			
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
18-24 in.	1.00	9.00	
cassinoides, Witherod.			
Shrub to 6 feet or over; fruit pink changing to dark blue; good shrub for borders or shrubberies.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	.80	7.20	

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

VIBURNUM, Continued	Each	10	100
dentatum, Arrowwood.			
Bushy shrub reaching 15 feet, with conspicuous bluish-black fruit.			
12-18 in.	.40	3.60	30.00
18-24 in.	.60	5.40	48.00
2-3 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
lantana, Wayfaringtree.			
Shrub or small tree to 20 feet; white flowers; bright red fruit changing to black.			
1-2 ft.	.60	5.40	
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
lentago, Nannyberry.			
Shrub or small tree to 30 feet, bluish-black fruit.			
6-12 in.	.30	2.70	24.00
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
3-4 ft.	1.00	9.00	81.00
opulus, European Cranberrybush.			
6-12 ft. shrub. Bright scarlet fruit.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
opulus nanum, Dwarf Cranberrybush.			
Very dwarf, compact, small-leaved form; suitable for rockeries.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	
12-18 in.	1.00	9.00	
sieboldi, Siebold Viburnum.			
Shrub to 10 feet. Large leaves are dark green and shining above, pale beneath; white flowers in broad panicles, fruit changing from pink to bluish-black.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	
WEIGELA, Weigela.			
amabilis, Rose Weigela.			
Vigorous shrub 4-6 feet, with masses of light pink flowers.			
18-24 in.	.50	4.50	
Eva Rathke.			
Flowers rich reddish-purple.	1-2 ft.	.60	5.40
rosea, Pink Weigela.			
Very showy with handsome rose-colored flowers.			
1-2 ft.	.75	6.75	60.00
2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia, Yellowroot.			
Low shrub 2-4 feet high; cut foliage very handsome, changing to golden color in Autumn; one of the best border shrubs for any situation.			
6-12 in.	.40	3.60	32.40
12-18 in.	.60	5.40	48.00



Photo Compliments of the Arnold Arboretum and E. H. Wilson
The WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus*) on building in the Metropolitan Pk., Boston

Vines, Creepers and Climbers

ACTINIDIA, Actinidia.	Each	10	100
arguta, Bower Actinidia.			
3 year	1.00	9.00	
AKEBIA, Akebia.			
quinata, Fiveleaf Akebia.			
3 year	.75	6.75	
AMPELOPSIS.			
heterophylla, Porcelain Ampelopsis.			
3 year	.60	5.40	
quinquefolia, Virginia Creeper.			
3 year	.50	4.50	39.00
quinquefolia engelmanni, Engelmann Creeper.			
3 year	.50	4.50	39.00
tricuspidata (veitchi), Japanese Creeper.			
Strong	.50	4.50	
vitacea, Thicket Creeper.			
Heavy, 4 year	.75	6.75	
BIGNONIA, Trumpet creeper.			
radicans, Trumpet creeper.			
3 year	.75	6.75	
CELASTRUS, Bittersweet.			
orbiculatus punctatus, Christmas Bittersweet.			
1-2 ft.	.50	4.50	39.00
CLEMATIS, Clematis.			
paniculata, Sweet Autumn Clematis.			
Medium	.40	3.60	33.00
Extra Strong	.75	6.75	60.00
virginiana, Virginsbower.			
Strong	.50	4.50	39.00
EUONYMUS, Euonymus.			
obovatus, Running Euonymus.			
6-12 in.	.50	4.50	39.00
radicans, Winter creeper.			
Strong, 2 year	.60	5.40	48.00
radicans carrierei, Glossy Winter creeper.			
3 year	.60	5.40	48.00
radicans colorata.			
Strong 15-18 in.	.75	6.75	60.00
radicans vegetus, Bigleaf Winter creeper.			
2 year	.60	5.40	48.00
HUMULUS, Hop.			
lupulus, Common Hop.			
	.40	3.60	33.00
LONICERA, Honeysuckle.			
japonica halliana, Hall Japanese Honeysuckle.			
Strong	.60	5.40	48.00
sempervirens, Trumpet Honeysuckle.			
2-3 ft.	.60	5.40	48.00
LYCIUM.			
chinense, Chinese Matrimonyvine.			
1-2 ft.	.40	3.60	33.00
ROSA, Rose.			
Climbing Roses.	No. 1	1.00	9.00
	No. 2	.75	6.75
American Pillar.			
Crimson Rambler.			
Dorothy Perkins.			
Excelsa.			
Lady Gay.			
Pauls Scarlet Climber.			
Philadelphia.			
Silver Moon.			
Tausendschon.			
Thalia.			
Veilchenblau.			
White Dorothy.			
wichuraiana, Wichurian Rose.			

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

SCHIZOPHRAGMA.		Each	10	100
hydrangeoides, Japanese Hydrangeavine.	2½ in. pots	.75	6.75	60.00
VITIS, Grape.				
vulpina, Riverbank Grape.	Strong	.60	5.40	
WISTERIA, Wisteria.				
multijuga, Longcluster Wisteria.	2-3 ft.	1.25	11.25	
sinensis, Chinese Wisteria.	3 year	1.25	11.25	
sinensis alba, White Chinese Wisteria.	18-24 in.	.75	6.75	
	2-3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
venusta, Silky Wisteria.	4 year	1.50	13.50	



THE FRAGRANT CAROLINA LILY
(*Lilium carolinianum*)

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

IN this list will be found a collection of hardy herbaceous perennials that will give a good succession of bloom from early Spring to late Autumn. Nearly all are of easy culture. The usual list of herbaceous perennials offered in American catalogs can be secured and shipped with other orders, so that customers may feel safe in getting full collections.

Prices of herbaceous perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30c each; \$2.40 per 10; \$21.00 per 100.

ACHILLEA, Yarrow. Pearl.	Each	10	100
ACONITUM, Monkshood. uncinatum, Clambering Monkshood. Strong.			
ALYSSUM, Alyssum. saxatile compactum, Dwarf Goldentuft.			
ASCLEPIAS, Milkweed. tuberosa, Butterflyweed.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$39.00
ASTER, Aster. novaeangliae, New England Aster. novaeangliae roseus, Rosy New England Aster. Clumps.			
BAPTISIA. Australis Blue Wild-Indigo.			
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Chrysanthemum. coreanum, Korean Chrysanthemum.			
CIMICIFUGA, Bugbane. americana, American Bugbane. racemosa, Cohosh Bugbane.			
CONVALLARIA majalis, Lily-of-the-valley.			
COREOPSIS rosea, Rose Coreopsis.			
CYPRIPEDIUM, Ladyslipper. pubescens, Common Yellow Ladyslipper. spectabile, Showy Ladyslipper. 1-3 crowns	.50	4.50	
DIANTHUS deltoides, Maiden Pink.			
DICENTRA. eximia, Fringed Bleedingheart.	.35	2.70	24.00
DIONAEA muscipula, Venus Flytrap.			
FILIPENDULA, Meadowsweet. camtschatica, Kamchatka Meadowsweet.			
GALAX aphylla, Galax. Strong Clumps	.50	4.50	39.00
GILLENIA. stipulata, Indianphysic.			
HEMEROCALLIS, Daylily. fulva, Tawny Daylily. thunbergi, Japanese Daylily.			
HOSTA, Plantainlily. lancifolia, Lanceleaf Plantainlily.			
IRIS, Iris. cristata, Crested Iris. germanica, German Iris, Mixed Varieties. kaempferi, Japanese Iris, Finest Mixed Colors. kaempferi, Japanese Iris, Selected Colors.	.50	4.50	
pseudacorus, Yellowflag Iris. verna, Vernal Iris.			

KELSEY'S HARDY AMERICAN PLANTS

LAMIUM maculatum, Spotted Deadnettle.	Each	10	100
LILIUM, Lily.			
auratum, Goldband Lily.			
browni, Browns Lily.	5-6 in. dia.	.75	6.75
canadense, Canada Lily.			60.00
carolinianum, Carolina Lily.			
Double Tiger Lily.			
grayi, Grays Lily.		.60	5.00
regale, Royal Lily.		1.00	9.00
sargentiae, Sargent Lily.	Medium	2.00	18.00
superbum, American Turksap Lily.			
tigrinum, Tiger Lily.			
wilmottiae, Wilmott Lily.		1.50	13.50
LYSIMACHIA, Loosestrife.			
nummularia, Moneywort.			
LYTHRUM, Lythrum.			
salicaria roseum, Rose Loosestrife.			
PAEONIA, Peony. Selected Colors.		.60	5.40
PHLOX, Phlox. Named Varieties in Finest Sorts.			48.00
amoena, Amoena Phlox.			
stellaria, Mauve Phlox. Clumps.			
subulata, Moss Phlox.			
White Moss (<i>P. subulata alba</i>).			
PHYSOSTEGIA, Falsedragonhead.			
virginiana, Virginia Falsedragonhead.			
POLYGONATUM, Solomonseal.			
commutatum, Great Solomonseal.			
SEDUM, Stonecrop.			
lydium, Lydian Stonecrop.			
SEMPERVIVUM, Houseleek. In Variety.			
SHORTIA.			
galacifolia, Oconee-bells. Strong.		.50	4.50
			39.00
THERMOPSIS, Thermopsis.			
caroliniana, Carolina Thermopsis.			
THYMUS, Thyme.			
vulgaris, Common Thyme.			
TRILLIUM, Trillium.			
erectum, Purple Trillium.			
erectum album, Wax Trillium.			
grandiflorum, Snow Trillium.			
stylosum, Rose Trillium.			
undulatum, Painted Trillium.			
VIOLA pedata, Birdsfoot Violet.			



GRAYS LILY
(*Lilium grayi*)

Ferns

Prices of Ferns unless otherwise noted

	Each	10	100
	\$.30	\$2.75	\$24.00
ADIANTUM , Maidenhair.			
pedatum, American Maidenhair.			
ATHYRIUM (<i>Asplenium</i>).			
filixfemina, Lady Fern.			
DENNSTEDTIA , Cupfern.			
punctilobula, Hayscented Fern.			
DRYOPTERIS (<i>Aspidium</i>), Woodfern.			
marginalis, Leather Woodfern.			
noveboracensis, New York Fern.			
spinulosa, Toothed Woodfern.			
thelypteris, Marshfern.			
ONOCLEA .			
sensibilis, Sensitive Fern.			
OSMUNDA .			
cinnamomea, Cinnamon Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
claytoniana, Interrupted Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
regalis, Royal Fern.	.40	3.60	33.00
POLYPODIUM , Polypody.			
vulgare, Common Polypody.			
POLYSTICHUM , Hollyfern.			
acrostichoides, Christmas Fern.			
PTERETIS .			
nodulosa, Ostrich Fern.			



SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA (Oconee-bells)

One of the rarest and most beautiful of American Native Evergreen Perennials. Delicate white flowers with crimped petals in early spring.



Photo by Tilford

Evergreen Exhibit by Kelsey-Highlands Nursery at 1926 Topsfield Fair. Awarded both Blue Ribbon and Special Silver Medal, the latter from the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture.

Landscape Department

Planning and Planting, and the Use of Hardy Native Plants

The successful carrying out of any landscape improvement depends to so great an extent upon the knowledge, skill, and good taste of the one to whom this work is intrusted, that it is supremely important to start right no matter whether the work be large or small.

By the employment of a trained landscape architect expensive experiments may be avoided and successful results insured. This applies to questions both of design and of practical planting.

There are so many well-trained landscape architects today that there is little excuse for anyone not having the joys that come from well-executed work, based on plans that properly fit each case.

The undersigned takes charge of the laying out and planting of estates, parks, country clubs, cemeteries, and other public or private landscape improvements. Particular attention is given to the use of hardy American plants, which are unquestionably the basis of all the best permanent plantings in this country, and particularly where naturalistic effects are desired. If this fact is ignored, the most finished and lasting results cannot be secured. The formal garden, where in the past exotics have been used almost exclusively, has wonderful possibilities for the employment of native plants, and especially our magnificent Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and other broadleaf evergreens, as well as Junipers, Hemlocks, Pines and other Conifers. These plants are not only absolutely hardy and unusually free from foreign diseases and pests, but show splendid summer and winter effects that can be produced in no other way. There are, in fact, no foreign plants which can adequately take their place.

Horticultural knowledge, including soil requirements and an intimate acquaintance with plant material, is quite as essential as and co-ordinate with proper designing—facts too often overlooked. Moreover water-color sketches do not constitute landscape gardening. It is an art to be practised only after years of study and experience, and, like painting and sculpture, must be born in one and cannot be altogether acquired.

We are not committed to the use of Native Plants exclusively, and, where useful and advisable, always introduce the best exotics to produce desired results.

The undersigned is prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys, plans and designs, and to undertake the entire construction, planting, and carrying out of landscape work of all descriptions.

The wild garden, the rockery, and the bog and water garden offer possibilities in the way of interest, distinctiveness and variety that are often almost wholly overlooked or but meagerly taken advantage of.

The mountain or seashore bungalow, the modest town home, and the pretentious estate must each have a treatment suitable to particular needs, though in every case a development should prevail that makes the most of striking natural features or topography, giving to each a character of its own.

Lack of time, distance and other conditions may sometimes lead customers to desire a local landscape architect. I know the leading members of the profession, and at any time on request will gladly recommend landscape architects who may be safely trusted with a commission, large or small. On many smaller undertakings which I may be unable to undertake I recommend reliable Landscape Contractors or Gardeners who are competent.

Landscape Forestry. We do Landscape Forestry, treating woodlands from a landscape standpoint as well as for commercial uses. Our Landscape Department plans and plants large or small estates. Mr. Kelsey is open for consultations and engagements.

Correspondence with those having new grounds to lay out and plant, or unsatisfactory old grounds to make over, is solicited. Charges are reasonable, yet sufficient to warrant the best results in fairness to my clients and myself.

HARLAN P. KELSEY

Hawthorne Building, Salem, Massachusetts

The Successful Rhododendron Bed

By Harlan P. Kelsey

This includes Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes, Blueberries and other ericaceous genera and similar native and exotic plants, and often such "fillers" as Ferns, Lilies, etc.; which delight in acid soil conditions and which are usually grouped together to make what is termed the "Rhododendron Bed."

Soil. This class of plants is most at home in somewhat shady and damp situations and in a porous soil supplying plenty of humus and always showing more or less acid reaction. Limestone (alkaline) soils must be avoided, as a majority of ericaceous plants (Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Blueberries, etc.) are rarely if ever found growing naturally under such soil conditions. Sandy loam is favorable, but in all cases continuous supply of humus should be provided.

Creating Necessary "Acid" Conditions. Dr. Coville, United States Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. has made some very interesting greenhouse experiments which would seem to prove that acidifying soils by the application of aluminum sulfate makes it possible to grow these acid soil plants much more successfully. We are testing out this method on a large scale, and can no doubt give some definite conclusions in another year as to how this method will work in outdoor plantings.

It must be remembered, however, that application of acids will not take the place of humus. Others claim beneficial results by the application of tannic acid in dilution, but this also needs further experiments before the method can be generally recommended. Hardwood sawdust may be used as a mulch, and also ground peat moss or mull, which is imported from Holland, both having acid reaction.

The above experiments indicate that by suitable treatment, these beautiful ericaceous plants may sometimes be grown successfully on the alkaline soils of the Middle West.

Mulching. This means that the Rhododendron bed should have annually a heavy mulch of **hardwood** leaves, which is left on the year round to decay. Mulching also keeps the ground cool in summer and warm in winter and protects the fine feeding rootlets of the plants. **Removing the mulching in spring to make the beds "look better" is one of the greatest causes of non-success in growing Rhododendrons and similar plants. No expert gardener would ever think of so doing.**

Preparation of Bed. Unless conditions are naturally favorable, excavate two to three feet and fill with woods mold, "Kalmia peat," good loam, rotted field-sods, and perhaps a third in bulk of swamp muck or peat or similar soils. Make a tenth part of the mixture sharp sand, especially where the soil is too clayey. The center of the bed or plantation may be raised 6 to 12 inches above the surrounding ground, after allowing for natural settling.

Planting. Plant the same depth as before (shown by earth line or "collar" on stem) and firmly press soil around roots with the foot, but don't pack the earth too solid—Rhododendrons are not telegraph poles. "Fillers," including Lilies and other bulbs and smaller ground-covering species, should be planted after the larger plants are all in and properly spaced. Then **soak** the ground and apply the mulching.

Winter Protection. If convenient, protect them with pine or other evergreen boughs, particularly where exposed to the sun and wind; yet Rhododendrons rarely suffer in the latitude of Boston or Buffalo, if

properly planted and mulched. In the latitude of Ottawa and Quebec, Canada, a board fencing may be placed around the edge of the bed and much heavier temporary mulching of straw, etc., filled in almost or quite to the tops of the plants. It is rarely necessary to build a board cover, except on southern exposures to prevent sunburn, or with tender varieties not suitable for general planting and even then evergreen boughs are preferable. Good ventilation must be provided.

Selecting the Location. For the Rhododendron bed a northern exposure is preferable, especially in low elevation in the South, or elsewhere where freezing and thawing is quite continual. A direct winter sun on the frozen leaves of any broadleaf evergreen often kills outright or spoils the foliage. The north side of the building, wall, woods or hill is always preferable, and windswept locations should be avoided unless proper measures are taken to check the heavy winds.

In Limestone Soils. Excavation is imperative, and fresh soil showing acid reaction substituted. This can be successfully done. A striking example is shown in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., where one of the most beautiful Rhododendron and Azalea beds in America has been constructed and planted in a location originally of a heavy limestone nature. **Blueberry culture is not a success in limestone soils.**

Enemies of the Rhododendron. Rhododendrons, Kalmias, and similar plants have few enemies. The only serious one I know is the Lace-wing Fly, which is native from New England throughout the Alleghanies, and is found on *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Rhododendron maximum*, *Kalmia latifolia*, and occasionally on almost any broadleaf evergreen or deciduous tree or shrub. This pest appears in early spring on the under side of the leaves and gets its sustenance by sucking the sap. The leaves turn brown, giving the plant a ragged, unkempt appearance. It is easily disposed of by spraying the under side of the leaves, using a very fine nozzle, with an emulsion of ten gallons of whale-oil soap to one hundred gallons of water. While the Lace-wing Fly is more at home on Rhododendron maximum, it does not hesitate to attack all other species to a greater or less extent. Plants in the shade are rarely infested to any great degree.

The Use of "Fillers." For the best landscape effects, as well as providing a continual succession of bloom throughout the season and actually protecting the Rhododendrons and supply "feathered" edge to the ground, a large variety of shrubs and plants may be employed with the finest results. In fact, the planting of Rhododendrons without the use of "filler" or "edging" plants may give harsh, formal effects, which are neither desirable nor natural in any way. In the use of "fillers" great care must be taken as to time of blooming and color effects, so they do not clash. It is surprising how many "filler" plants can be used without detracting from the broad evergreen effect, and yet supplying an amazing amount of interesting detail and a continuous show of blossoms against a beautiful Rhododendron leaf background.

Some of the Best "Fillers" and "Edging" Plants. *Andromeda polifolia*, *Chamaedaphne calyculata* (Leatherleaf), *Leiophyllum buxifolium*, *L. prostratum*, *Ilex glabra* (Inkberry), *Leucothoe catesbaei*, *Pieris floribunda*, *Taxus canadensis* (Canada Yew), *Galax aphylla*, *Gaultheria procumbens*, *Houstonia* (Bluets), *Mitchella repens* (Partridgeberry), *Shortia galacifolia* (Oconee-bells), *Vinca minor* (Periwinkle), *Zanthorhiza apiifolia* (Yellowroot), Lilies, *Trilliums*, *Erythroniums* (Troutlily), Ferns in great variety, Violets, *Dicentra eximia* (Fringed Bleedingheart), Iris in great variety, particularly *pseudacorus* and Japanese, Azaleas in variety, *Ilex verticillata*, *Aronias* (Chokeberry) in

variety, and many other "berry-bearing" shrubs. Jonquils and other spring bulbs may be used freely in the borders of plantations with charming results.

Where the Snowbird Nests



This charming view was taken on Beautiful Mt. LeConte in the Great Smoky Mountains at over 6000 feet elevation. The dainty box-leaved Aleghany Sandmyrtle (*Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum*) mantles the rugged cliffs with starry white in a brilliant setting of the bright pink Carolina Rhododendron (*R. carolinianum*) and the larger purple Catawba Rhododendron (*R. catawbiense*) while in the background is seen a storm-scarred but rugged Fraser Fir (*Abies fraseri*.) This is the home of our most beautiful and rare American Trees, Shrubs and Plants, many of them introduced to American Gardens by Harlan P. Kelsey through the Kelsey-Highlands Nursery. Visit these wonderful soft-hazy Mountains with their brilliant flower display and verdure clad slopes if you can; and then let us introduce to your home landscapes these floral treasures, for we have them growing by thousands for your use and pleasure.

Photo by Thompson Bros., Knoxville, Tenn.

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Photo by Herbert W. Gleason, Boston.

CARMINE CRAB (*Malus atrosanguinea*)

For description and prices, see page 28.



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THE CRESTED IRIS (*I. cristata*) is one of the daintiest of
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Photo by George King

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus floribunda*)

For description and prices, see page 28.

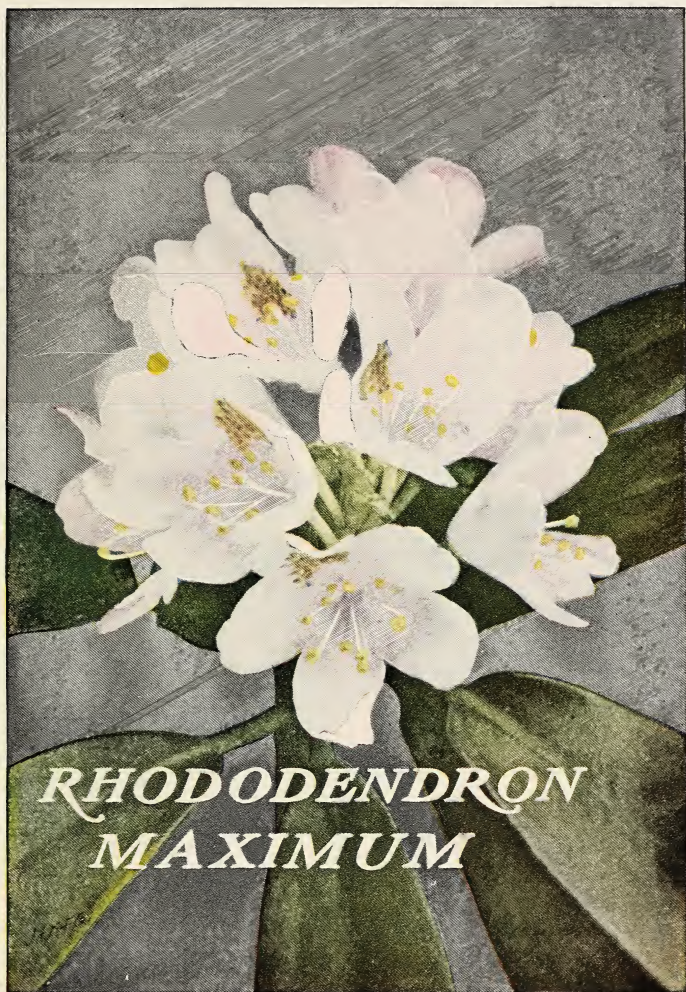


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GALAX

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